

REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING SESSION

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*****
*
*
* Remote Viewer : LB
*
* Interviewer : FA
*
* Observer(s) : _____
*               _____
*               _____
*
* Date : 02/12/85
*
* Starting Time : 1325 hours, local
*
* Site # : 0084
*
* Site Acquisit.: CRV (CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other _____)
*
* Working Mode : GT (GT HE Other _____)
*
* Feedback class: C ( A B C Other _____)
*
*****
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*****
*
* Ending time : 1356 hours, local
*
* Notes : 56 30'N 169 38' 15"W
*
* Highest stage : 02
*
* Evaluation : -
*
*****
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*****
* DESCRIPTION OF SITE
* Actual : Pribilof Islands, St. George, Alaska
*
* RV summ.: Land/water interface, land is flat.Rocks, rising-very tall,
*           green, cold, wind sounds, misty-AOL feels like a cliff
*
*****
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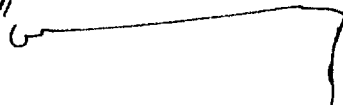
SG11

✓ 12 FEB 85

121325 FEB 85

FT. MOORE
(FABO)

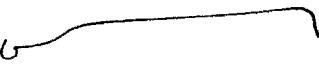
56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W



A: ACROSS
ANGLE
DOWN

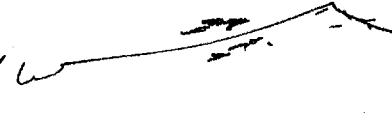
B: BLDG CFB

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W



A: MISS BRNAC

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W



A: RISING
HARD
ANGLE
DOWN
WINDY

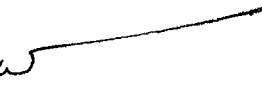
B: ~~WOODLAND~~
LAND C

A: SMOOTH
EVEN
CRAPPY

B: WATER C

L/W INTER. C

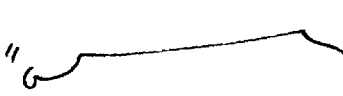
56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W



A: STRAIGHT
HOLLOW
MAYMAY

B: WOOD CFB

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W



A: STRAIGHT
ANGLE
STRAIGHT

B:
ADL BRNAC
PIOR ANON.

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: NORTH
UNKNOWN
HAND
UP,
SLOPING

B: LAND PL

A: ACROSS
MOUNTAIN/SMOOTH
MOUNTAINS

B: _____ CFD

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: FLAT
ACROSS
HAND

B: LAND C

A: DOWN
MOUNTAIN
CORNER

B: _____

A: CUNY
SMOOTH
DOWN
ACROSS

B: _____

A: POINTED
MESS DOWN

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: UP
RADIO
DOWN
HAND
SMOOTH

B: _____

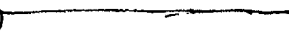
56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

(13)

SUMMARY/ SOFAR : SITE IS LAND/WATER
INTFC. LAND IS FLAT.

56° 30' N
169° 31' 15" W



A: ACROSS
SMOOTH
FLAT

B: LAND

A: FLAT
LAND
BUSY
MANMADE

B


ROCK ARE
LIMESTONE WALLS

S2: DARK GRAY PL
HAND CFB
PIECES

STALO SMALL CFB
MOSSY SMALL PL

ROCK ARE
SWAMP.

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W



A: FLAT
FIND
LIVID
ACROSS

B: LAND

A: GRASSY CFB
ROUGH

B: LAND

(4)

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

MISS RHODIA
HOT
MOUNTAIN.

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: ACROSS
FURT
SHOOT

B: CLOUD C

A: ACROSS
NORTH
SHOOT

B: WATER

A: VERTICAL

MISS RHODIA
HOT RHODIA
LIGHT HOUSE

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: RISING
UP
CLOUDS
SOLID
HAND

B: CLOUD C

52: WIND
SHOUD C
LIGHT COLOR
HAND FROZING
RAGGY FROZING CFD
AND

ADL BR
RIL SUN

(5)

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

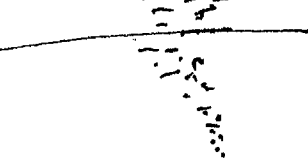


A: ROCKY
HARD
B: LAND
C: ROCKY
SMOOTH
COAST
D: WATER

S2: RED

~~AS~~ FLAT
MOUNT
MOUNTAIN
B: CITY/TOWN AND

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W




A: FLAT
HARD
ROCKY
B: LAND

S2: ROCKS
RISING
VOLT TALL
WOODEN
COAST
BIRD SOUNDS
MISTY
HILLY
STEEP

HILLY
CONVEX DOWN
FLAT

(6)

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W




A: CURVING
UP
HAWD

B: LAND /

ALL
FOOLS LIKE A
CLIFF

S2: STEEP
HAWD
ROUGH
PAN/LAND

56° 30' N
169° 31' 15" W



A: CURVING
DOWN
ROUGH
D: LAND / W INTO

ALL
LAKES
CANYON

SITE END
1356

New Day for Alaska's Pribilof Islanders

CPYRGHT

By SUSAN HACKLEY JOHNSON

Photographs by TIM THOMPSON

FAR OUT IN THE BEERING SEA, off St. Paul, a rugged volcanic island, Larry Merkuloff starts his Datsun pickup, washes mud from his wife and daughters, and drives home with his family. He is an overworked, beer-drinking, 52-year-old college graduate whose soft voice and easygoing manner belie the anxiety he is feeling these days.

A president of Tanadgweht, Our Land, which is St. Paul's native-owned profit-making corporation, Larry handles the business aspect of St. Paul, and he is the best hope his people have of averting financial, social, and cultural disaster. Today, not only St. Paul's sealing industry is under fire as a cruel and outdated practice, but also the federal government, which operates the

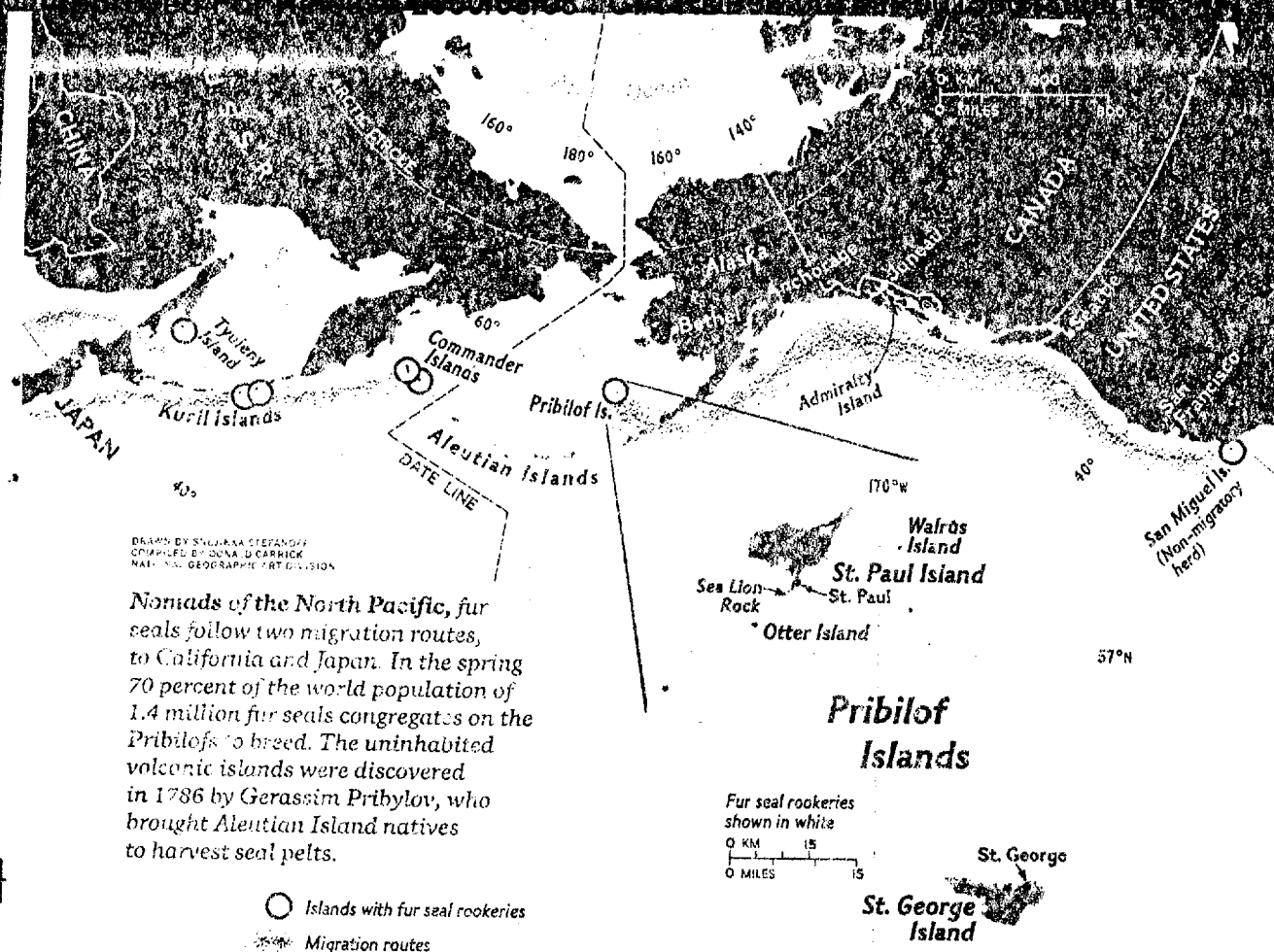
industry, is proposing to relieve its own budget problems by reducing financial support to the island.

"The treaty we've had has protected our culture and the island habitat. It is our own responsibility," Larry said.

Larry is one of 200 Aleuts who live on St. Paul, which with 44 square miles is the largest of Alaska's five tiny Pribilof Islands. The Pribilofs are ringed in isolation 200 miles north of the Aleutian chain, 300 miles from mainland Alaska, 500 miles from Siberia, only one other in the group—St. George, 40 miles to the southeast—is inhabited (page 530).

When I first jet moved to St. Paul, it was late summer. The rocky beaches and 100-ft-high craters seethed, bubbling about on rubbery clippings. It could have been a small, like a faraway metropolis, or a small town in the backwoods, or a place into the dark sea. Soon it would be moving south.

Steep-cliffed St. George, one of five Pribilof islands, rises from the Beering Sea (above). Isolated islanders face cuts in federal support and opposition to their seal skin industry. Issues that raise a question: Is there a future here for Aleut natives such as St. Paul mayor John R. Merkuloff, Plama, his wife, and their children (facing page)?



visit St. Paul each summer. There's a limit to how many the island can handle."

The "humanitarians," as some Aleuts call the preservationists, concede that seals die most quickly and with the least trauma when killed by stunning and sticking. But they object to the harvest on grounds of unnecessary killing and the high cost to the government of the Pribilof program. The federal government spends 5.3 million dollars a year—75 percent of Pribilof income.

Walter Kirkness, director of the Pribilof Islands Program for the National Marine Fisheries Service, offers a rebuttal. "If we halt sealing, it would lead to abrogation of the treaty. As a result, we could easily see the return of free-for-all slaughter of seals at sea without any international controls at all. That would be devastating to the seals."

Mike Zacharof had an even more basic objection: "Instead of worrying about seals, which are in no danger of extinction, why not worry about an honest-to-goodness endangered species—the Aleut people?"

Since the Russians first gained sway over

Alaska, Aleuts have decreased from an estimated 20,000 to a mere 3,200. White man's diseases wiped out many. So did a Russian disregard for native lives.

Under U. S. administration, a repressive bureaucracy brought little progress until, in 1971, the federal government settled aboriginal claims for land and compensation and gave Alaska's Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians a means to control their lot. The settlement established profit-making corporations for each native village and region, with every villager a shareholder. For St. Paul's Tanadgusix, the chief profit makers are hotels and a restaurant.

Islanders won a reprieve for sealing when Congress extended the fur seal treaty through 1984. They were helped by the Sierra Club and National Audubon Society, which supported the treaty and looked upon it as a hallmark of wildlife conservation and management.

But a new threat to the islanders' economic well-being has suddenly loomed.

"It's called Reaganomics," said Agafon

